

March 7, 1968

The Solicitor General said pupil assignment is traditionally a government function that cannot be delegated to private persons to lend "encouragement" to segregation, especially when geographic zoning and other "more promising alternatives" are easily available.

Supporting the contentions of the NAACP Defense Fund, Griswold said geographic zoning or school "pairing" plans should be ordered for schools in New Kent County, Va., and Gould, Ark.

He said courts should direct authorities in Jackson, Tenn., to redraw "gerrymandered" district lines and eliminate a "free transfer" provision there.

Gardner Calls for Budget Cuts in Non-essential Areas To Allow for \$250 Million Increase in Federal Housing for the Poor

HON. JAMES C. GARDNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1968

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I joined yesterday with eight of my Republican colleagues in the House to call for a massive \$6.5 billion cut of nonessential items in the President's budget that would allow Congress to redirect \$2.5 billion to meet urgent human needs and urban crisis in our Nation.

This administration has consistently refused to exercise the political integrity required to establish positive national spending priorities. Bowing to political expediency, it has allowed its attention to drift from our most pressing human and urban needs. Congress cannot allow this drift to continue. What we have outlined here is a new set of priorities which reflect the impact of a major domestic crisis on a war-strained economy.

The Republican "Human Renewal Fund" would allocate \$2.5 billion additional to governmental incentive programs in the categories of jobs, education, housing, pollution control, crime, rural revitalization, and the District of Columbia.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee I have repeatedly expressed special interest in Federal programs to encourage homeownership for the poor. Any attempt to meet the problems of our cities and their residents must include a workable program to provide safe, sanitary, and decent housing for those without a suitable home. This has been a national policy objective since the Housing Act of 1949. But, unfortunately, progress toward implementation has been limited to Government-owned housing, with totally inadequate results.

The act of 1949 authorized and appropriated funds for the production of 135,000 public housing units per year over a 6-year period for a total of 810,000 units. Twenty years later, we are still far short of accomplishing that total.

The gap between promise and performance is growing. Congress, in the Housing Act of 1965, authorized and appropriated money for the construction of 60,000 low-income units per year with a projected total of 240,000 units for fiscal

years 1966 through 1969. In 1967, the program was running at a rate of only 35,000 per year.

The President, in his message on the "Crisis of the Cities," has called for a program for fiscal 1969 that would produce 300,000 units at a cost of \$1.4 billion. The "Human Renewal Fund" that we have proposed would add an additional \$250 million to that figure. If the President's figures are correct, the increase should result in an additional 25,000 units in 1969. More importantly, our program, by using incentives through the free enterprise system will result in homeownership and self-respect rather than rentals and dependency.

Of the seven programs outlined by the President, three clearly reflect Republican ideas. We urge that these practical approaches, which the President himself figures to produce half of the projected 300,000 new units, be fully funded. I am speaking, for instance, of the plan to enable low-income families to buy modest homes financed and built by the private sector. This is modeled on the Percy-Widnall housing bill, which I cosponsored last year, and is expected to produce some 85,000 new units. Another example is the program to involve private business in rehabilitation of 15,000 existing housing units in fiscal year 1969. This idea was originated by Congressman WILLIAM WIDNALL. A third proposal would make 75,000 units available through the public low-rent housing program, a substantial portion of which will be provided by the Republican rent certificates program.

While there is no quick and easy means of providing good housing for the disadvantaged, this measure would be a responsible step in the right direction. Too much has been said and too little done in the field of Federal housing programs.

We would provide additional funds for an expanded approach which incorporates the tested principles of self-help and the commitment of the vast energies and productivity of the private sector. By bringing these important factors to bear, we are hopeful that the challenge of housing the Nation's poor can be met and overcome.

E-W Trade
More Trade With the Communists

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1968

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as fast as we destroy our time-honored loyalties with our stanch free world allies, we build bridges to Communist countries begging for trade with the enemy.

Why should Russia and her Quisling puppets like Poland and Yugoslavia stop aiding in killing American boys in Vietnam and Korea? Seems like the more of our boys they kill, the more favored treatment our leaders want to give them.

I include a recent news clipping from the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi from the March 1 edition of the Washington Pravda following my comments:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 1, 1968]

TRADE WITH REDS

NEW DELHI.—A State Department official said the United States is planning legislation to expand its trade with Communist countries.

John W. McDonald told a committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that America now has most-favored-nation agreements with Poland and Yugoslavia and that President Johnson is seeking legislation to enable him to extend such agreements to other East European nations.

VFW Voice of Democracy Contest

HON. DAVE MARTIN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1968

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars annually conduct a Voice of Democracy contest. Over 400,000 students throughout the country participate in this contest. The VFW awards five scholarships to the top five contests winners.

James M. DeCamp, of Neligh, Nebr., which is located in the Third Congressional District was the Nebraska winner. I am very much impressed by his speech which I list below for the benefit of the House:

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

Where will you find me? What do I look like? I'll tell you.

I have the strength and beauty of youth and the wisdom and experience of age. I'm anywhere and everywhere in this great land of ours. I'm there when you walk into church on Sunday and hear the entire congregation sing, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." And I'm there when your neighbor walks into his church and says, "Hail Mary, full of Grace." Yes, and I'm there when the little neighbor boy makes his Bar Mitzvah in the synagogue down the street.

My Name is Democracy, American Democracy to be exact. And I speak for myself—I speak for democracy.

I was born out of an impossible dream a group of English rebels had nearly two hundred years ago. They didn't know enough to give up against overwhelming odds when the British armies tried to crush them. And I guess I haven't known enough to give up either.

There have been times when my life was in grave danger. Times when I was ashamed. Like when my sons clad in blue and grey fought a savage civil war to test whether I might be allowed to live or not.

Nearly one hundred years later I watched in sorrow as thousands of sandy haired sons fell and spilled their blood on a beach called—Normandy.

Yes, and I watched with a heart hurting pride when a dying 20-year-old lad on a Pacific Isle called Iwo Jima raised his head to tell his commander—who happened to be his own father—I'm feeling pretty good, Sir. Tell Mother I love her and make her understand it was worth it." And then he died.

His Mother and tens of millions of other American women understood why it was worth it. They understood enough to volunteer for the Army, Navy and the Air Force—to become nurses, jeep drivers and teachers. They understood enough to work at ammunition factories, airplane factories and as civilian volunteers at service clubs.

You know, I get disturbed sometimes with the way some of my people treat me. I've

given my people just about everything they could possibly want. They have more freedom, more opportunity, more wealth in this land of America than anywhere else on this God's green earth. And sometimes, it becomes necessary to defend this freedom, this opportunity, this luxury we enjoy. Yet these very people who partake most fully of all these freedoms, are so often the very ones who are the first to refuse to defend this freedom. Some burn their draft cards. Some openly help the enemy. And far, far too many are helping those who would destroy me simply by doing nothing.

Today I need my sons to defend me in a land called Viet Nam. Most of them are doing it. And a lot of them have fallen forever in the nameless rice paddies of Viet Nam. I'm proud of them for it.

Yes, I've had a rich and a full life. And I speak for myself, I speak for democracy.

And speaking, I ask you my people, to let me live. That's right, I, Democracy, am begging you, my people, for my very life, for without you I am nothing. I am nothing more than the people who share me. But with you guiding me, and being guided by me—with you protecting me and being protected by me—with your cherishing me and being cherished by me, I am the most powerful force for peace and freedom ever unleashed in this world. I can give dignity to men and hope to the oppressed. I can change lands of famine to lands of plenty. I can make the impossible dreams of the world possible. I can lead men to beat the unbeatable foe. I can lead men to reach the unreachable stars.

But will you, my people, let me live? Will you protect me? Will you defend me? Will you continue to give me life? I have the answer to that question. I have it and I will give it to you. The answer is—what you make it!

The Nurse Training Act of 1964

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1968

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, all of us in the Congress take pride in the series of laws enacted during the past few years to alleviate this country's severe shortage of health manpower.

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 is one of these landmark acts. Under this act, 73 schools of nursing have been assisted with the construction of teaching facilities. These will provide about 9,000 more places—including 2,900 new first-year places—and improve 12,000 places in schools which were in poor physical condition.

In his health message, President Johnson has requested the extension and improvement of the assistance now provided to nursing schools and students under the act.

If we are to succeed in relieving the nurse shortage and in meeting the needs of our growing population—if we are to assure all of our people adequate nursing care—the assistance to schools and students of nursing provided under this act must continue.

President Johnson's proposal is directed toward this end. It extends the program of Federal grants to aid the construction of teaching facilities in schools of nursing. It assures the schools the financial support they must have to keep

pace with modern nursing practice while accommodating larger enrollments. It supports their efforts not only to improve curriculums but also to develop new programs or needed modifications in existing programs of nursing education. And it offers significant incentives to help recruit nursing students.

Together, these programs—some of them broadened from the original act—constitute a powerful attack upon the nurse shortage. I am confident that the Congress will act swiftly to assure their continuance.

Thoughtful Citizens Help Save Tax Dollars

HON. JOHN N. ERLNBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1968

Mr. ERLNBORN. Mr. Speaker, the cooperative efforts of the U.S. Weather Bureau and thoughtful citizens around the country is resulting in a savings to taxpayers of \$180,000 per year. To effect this saving, the Weather Bureau maintains a small facility, the National Reconditioning Center, in Joliet, Ill.

This is in the 14th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am proud to represent.

The Weather Bureau issued an announcement about this morning, and with permission I insert the announcement in the Record:

THOUGHTFUL CITIZENS SAVE TAXPAYERS
\$180,000 EACH YEAR

Note to Americans: If you find a radiosonde—that balloon-borne package of weather instruments that flashes back information to weathermen around the world—please return it.

Such thoughtful acts by citizens today are already saving the American taxpayer about \$180,000 a year over the cost of buying new instruments of this type, the Department of Commerce's Environmental Science Services Administration, reported today.

A small Weather Bureau facility in Joliet, Illinois called the National Reconditioning Center, recently repaired its 400,000th radiosonde since the facility was established in 1945.

Radiosondes, which measure temperature, humidity, and air pressure as they rise through the atmosphere and radio this information back to the ground, are launched from stations around the world more than 300 times each day. Most of them are lost in remote or uninhabited areas or in the sea when their balloons burst and they parachute back to earth. But about 25 percent of them are found and returned to the Weather Bureau where they are reconditioned for use again. (One record-making radiosonde was flown, recovered, and reconditioned seven times.)

Printed on the side of each radiosonde is a legend asking the finder to deliver the instrument (in a postage-paid mailing sack which is provided) to the nearest post office or mailman for return to the National Reconditioning Center. The instrument package also contains a brochure explaining the use of the radiosonde and urging the finder to return it to the Weather Bureau for possible reconditioning. Return of even the more badly weatherbeaten or damaged ones can be of value as parts can be salvaged for use in other instruments.

A new radiosonde costs from \$15 to \$30. The

average cost of reconditioning one is \$6.37 which includes parts, labor, and even overhead expenses at the Joliet center.

The radiosonde section at the center employs only 15 people who have set their goal at 125 reconditioned instruments a day.

The National Reconditioning Center repairs other weather instruments, too. One section, staffed by only three men, handles the reconditioning and calibration of 123 different instruments and components ranging in complexity from relatively simple anemometers to radar systems. In one year these men have saved the Weather Bureau up to \$250,000 by repairing defective or damaged equipment.

The center is headed by Glenn M. Miller, who has been in charge of the facility since it opened.

Human Renewal Fund for Fiscal Year 1969

HON. WILLIAM O. COWGER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1968

Mr. COWGER. Mr. Speaker, I have joined with seven of my colleagues in making an intensive study of the 1969 Federal budget. We urge immediate creation of a \$2.5-billion human renewal fund for fiscal year 1969 to meet urgent human needs and the urban crisis in our Nation. Creation of the fund would be coupled with a \$6.5-billion cutback in Federal expenditures in line with necessary wartime priorities.

By firmly cutting \$6.5 billion from the President's budget, we can responsibly plow back \$2.5 billion into urgent human needs.

This administration has consistently refused to exercise the political integrity required to establish positive national spending priorities. Bowing to political pressures of the moment, it has allowed its attention to drift from our most pressing human and urban needs. Congress cannot allow this drift to continue. We propose a new set of priorities—one which recognizes the enormous financial and economic difficulties facing us, but one which also recognizes the terrible human waste which is resulting from past and current inattention.

Five hundred million dollars would be allocated to mobilize private industry to provide meaningful jobs and training for the hard-core unemployed and underemployed. To provide jobs with dignity, we urge immediate enactment of the Republican Human Investment Act and full funding of realistic manpower training programs. The Riot Commission recently endorsed this Republican initiative that we have urged for years. Our proposal also doubles the money for vocational education and technical training.

Upon the same assumptions used in the President's budget, an additional \$250 million of expenditures for housing in fiscal year 1969 would expand the successful Republican rent certificates program, fully fund the Percy-Widnall approach to stimulate private enterprise construction, and expand the low-income construction and rehabilitation incentive programs to produce an estimated total of 325,000 housing units.